

**CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING
USED BY BOY WILLIAM IN BREAKOUT MUSIC
PROGRAM AT NET TV**

THESIS



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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE EDUCATION
STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
2017 M / 1439 H**

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THESIS

Presented to

State Islamic Institute of Palangka Raya

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of sarjana in English Language Education



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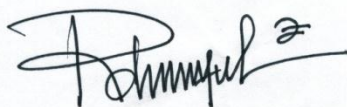
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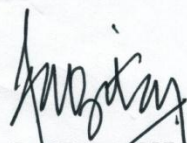
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“And Allah has extracted you from the wombs of your mothers not knowing a thing, and He made for you hearing and vision and intellect that perhaps you would be grateful.”

(Q.S An Nahl 16:78)

This thesis is dedicate to :

My beloved father and mother for their valuable endless prayer, support and sacrifice.

My brother Rizky Firdaus without his printer this thesis could not been done. As well as my oldest brother Septian Pratama Priwibowo and my yougest sister Hana Nazla Humaira without them this thesis could be done, either.

DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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Declare that:

1. This thesis has never been submitted to any other tertiary education institution for any other academic degree.
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Palangka Raya, October 2017

Yours Faithfully,


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ABSTRACT

Rianda, Dara. 2017. Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Boy William In Breakout Music Program at NET TV. Thesis Departement of Language Education , Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, State Islamic Instituate of Palangkaraya. Advisor : (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S, M.Hum, (II) Aris Sugianto, M.Pd.

Key word : Code switching, Code mixing

Code mixing and code swithcing occur in a communication process. Many people in the world use two or more languages in their daily lives. This phenomenon become a trend or style of speaking in society. This style also studied in sociolinguistic. Therefore, the Principle purpose of this study are (1) to analyze what are the types of code switching and code mixing used by Boy william in Breakout music program at NET TV? (2) Why does Boy william used code switching and code mixing in his utterances?. Therefore, the purpose of the study are to describe what are the types of code switching and code mixing and to find out the reasons why Boy william used code switchig and code mixing in his utterance.

In this research, the writer used qualitative approach to answer the problem. The subject of the study were the utterances of Boy william from 2 episodes of brekout music program at NET TV, the video were the longest video in breakout Youtube channel. The main result of this study were the types of code switching and code mixing which used by Boy william and the reasons why Boy william used code switching and code mixing.

From the research result, (1) Boy William frequently used insertion code mixing the most. He mixed English words in Indonesian sentence in the utterances he pronounced. Also he used code switching as well as mixing the code. The reason of Boy William used code mixing and code switching was defined by the type of code switcing and code mixing he used. From the result boy william were used 8 reasons of using code switcing and code mixing, they are : (1) Talking about a particular topic (2) Quoting somebody else (3)Being emphatic about something (4) Interjection (5)Repetition (6)Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (7)Expressing group identity (8) Because of lexical need

ABSTRAK

Rianda, Dara. 2017. Pindah Kode dan Campur Kode yang digunakan oleh Boy William di program musik Breakout di NET TV. Skripsi, Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Palangkaraya, Pembimbing : (I) Dr. Imam Qalyubi, S.S, M.Hum, (II) Aris Sugianto, M.Pd.

Kata kunci : Pindah kode, Campur kode

Campur kode dan pindah kode terjadi dalam proses komunikasi. Banyak orang di dunia menggunakan dua atau lebih bahasa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Fenomena ini menjadi kecenderungan atau gaya dalam berbicara di masyarakat. Gaya ini juga dipelajari dalam sociolinguistic. Maka dari itu, tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk menganalisis tipe pindah kode dan campur kode apa saja yang digunakan oleh Boy William di program musik Breakout di NET TV? (2) kenapa Boy William menggunakan pindah kode dan campur kode di tuturannya? Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis untuk mendeskripsikan tipe pindah kode dan campur kode apa saja yang digunakan oleh Boy William dan alasan apa yang digunakan dalam penggunaan pindah kode dan campur kode dalam ucapannya.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menjawab permasalahan. Subjek penelitiannya adalah ucapan-ucapan Boy William dalam 2 episode dari program musik breakout di Net TV. Videonya dipilih dari video durasi terpanjang yang ada di channel youtube Breakout Net TV. Temuan utamanya adalah tipe-tipe dari pindah kode dan campur kode yang digunakan Boy William dalam ucapannya serta alasan-alasan dia menggunakan pindah kode dan campur kode.

Dari hasil penelitian, ditemukan, (1) Boy William sering menggunakan campur Kode tipe Insertion. dia mencampur bahasa Inggris ke dalam kalimat-kalimat bahasa Indonesia. (2) begitu juga dengan pindah kode, Boy William menggunakan pindah kode dengan frekuensi yang sama dengan campur kode. Alasan penggunaan pindah kode dan campur kode dapat ditentukan dari tipe-tipe pindah kode dan campur kode yang digunakan oleh Boy William. Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan 8 alasan dari 10 alasan kenapa Boy William menggunakan pindah kode dan campur kode. Alasan-alasan tersebut adalah : (1) berbicara tentang sesuatu topik (2) mengutip pembicaraan orang lain (3) merasa empatik tentang sesuatu (4) kata perintah (5) pengulangan (6) bermaksud menjelaskan kepada lawan bicara (7) menyatakan identitas grup (8) karena memerlukan kata-kata.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Language is a social activity, we speak to communicate, and to ensure that we succeed in communicating we take the point of view of others into account. Language also the most important aspect in the life of all beings, because it can be used to communicate each other. In every region in the world, people have their own language to interact. In order to communicate broadly, people nowadays tend to improve their ability to use and comprehend other languages. Sometime, people switch or mix the language code in a communication process.

Developing communicative competence in two or more languages give an individual opportunities to express their feelings and thoughts and shape their identity. It also helps them satisfy their individual and social needs in the different context of the language used. The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences (Muysken,2000;Wei, in Claros&Neny, 2005)

Code mixing and code switching occur in a communication process. Many people in the world use two or more languages in their daily lives. In Indonesia, English becomes the third language, because Indonesian people usually use their mother tongue or native language to communicate to their family and society.

Code switching and code mixing phenomenon become a trend or style of speaking in society. This style also studied in sociolinguistic. This phenomena affects the programs in television, for example: Breakout Music program. Breakout is one of Indonesian television music show that the hosts delivers the term of hosting the program by mixing and switching the code. Brekout music program is the only music show in Indonesian local television that provide English as the term of hosting in their utterances. One of the hosts in Breakout music program at NET TV is Boy William. He delivers his utterance to the viewers using two languages they are Indonesian and English. Breakout Music show in NET TV also present international musician to be interview as the informant. Hence, this show is entertaining yet educational. Much or less this show also could help improving the english skill.

This phenomena leads the researcher to analyze **“CODE SWITCHING AND CODE MIXING USED BY BOY WILLIAM IN BREAKOUT MUSIC PROGRAM AT NET TV.** This study will analyze the type of code switching and code mixing used by Boy William during hosting the program and the reasons why he used code switching and code mixing.

B. Research Problem

from identification of the problem and discussion above, the researcher formulates the problem. The problems of this reasearch are :

1. What are the types of code switching and code mixing that are used by Boy william in Breakout music program?

2. Based on Hoffman's theory what are the reasons Boy William in Breakout music program used code switching and code mixing in his utterance?

C. Objective of The Study

From the problem of the study the researcher formulated the objective of the study related to the problem above as follows:

1. To describe the type of code mixing and code switching used by Boy William in "Breakout" program
2. To find out the reason why Boy William used code mixing and code switching in his utterance based on Hoffman's theory.

D. Scope and Limitation

In order to focus on the research problem that had been formulated, the researcher contrived the scope and limitation. In this study the researcher focused on the analysis of type of code mixing and code switching used by Boy William. She also analyzes why Boy William used code mixing and code switching in his utterance during Breakout music program.

E. Significant of The Study

Hopefully, the result of the research will bring some benefits to the theoretical and practical use of language.

1. Theoretically, the result of this research be able to enrich the knowledge in sociolinguistics especially about code mixing and code switching.
2. Practically, the research findings are expected to be useful for:
 - a. For English teachers

The teacher can use this paper to enrich their knowledge of language in bilingualism, because in educational field sometime teacher switch their language for signaling topic change, giving and clarifying explanation and enacting social relationship.

b. For student

The students be able to deeply understand about sociolinguistic knowledge especially code mixing and code switching, and directly can apply into their daily basis live.

c. For other researcher

The result of this study can increase the knowledge about code mixing and code switching and also, the result can be used as reference to conduct a further research.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Code Mixing and Code Switching

Kachuru in Suwito (1985,p.89) code mixing is the use of two language or more by inserting one langugae elements into another language element in one sentences and code switching according to Myers Scotton (2006,p.239) is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation.

According to Grosjean.F (citated in Luthfiyah, 2014,p.18) the term of code mixing is emphasised the hybridization and the term of code switching is emphasized the movement from one language to another.

Mclaughlin (Hoffmann,1984,p.110) emphasize the distinction between switching and mixing by referring to code switches as a language changes occurring across phrase or sentences boundaries, where code mixes take place within sentences and usually involve single lexical items.

Chapter II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Related Studies

Regarding to get the general understanding to this research that will analyzed the type and the reason of code switching and code mixing, researcher involving some literature to find some things which related to the research topic, as follow:

Code Switching And Code Mixing On Korean Television Music Show *After School Club*, Lutfhfiyani,F (2014) in her research, she aiming to find out what are the types and the influential factors of code mixing and code mixing in music show After School Club. She used descriptive analysis as the method to analyzed, by watching, marking some utterances containing code mixing, code switching, and used Janet Holmes's theory as references. Yet in one theme with luthfiyani's, "An Analysis Of Code Mixing And Code Switching Used By Farah Quinn In "Ala-Chef" Program" by Nurkhotimah, S (2014), She also aiming the type of code mixing and code switching that used by Farah Quinn in "Ala-Chef" program and the reason why she used it. She analyzed the data using Soweto's and Musket's theory of code mixing and Wardhaugh's theory of code switching. She also analyzed the reason why Farah Quinn use code switching and code mixing.

From Cakrawati, D. A (2011), "Analysis Of Code Switching And Code Mixing In The Teen lit Canting Canto By Dyane Nuranindiya also

shows the types of code switching and code mixing that are used in her research, she describe the reasons why the character in teen lit canting cantiq by Dian Nuranindiya do their language mixing and switching. Dyan nuranindiya the teenlit's author used bahasa Indonesia as a main language that used by the characters. Besides that, she also used English and native language as code mixing and code switching in her study language analyzed the problem based on Hoffman's theory. Hence, Cakrawati used book as media but the problems of the research are related to the problems that researcher will take.

Ramadhan(2015), Code Mixing And Code Switching Analysis In *Ranah Tiga Warna* Novel By Ahmad Fuadi. Ramadhan in his study also analyzed and explain the types and the factors code mixing and code switching that occurred in "*Ranah 3 Warna* novel by Ahmad Fuadi". He used content analysis to analyzed the data. The character's utterances in "Ranah 3 Warna" novel is the data source, which taken used purposive sampling technique to choose the utterance that contain characteristic of code mixing and code switching. He uses Suwito's theory to analyze the type and use Jendra's theory to analyzed factor of using code mixing and code switching.

Not only from the book and TV show code mixing and code switching also occurs in the internet chatting, for instance , "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Facebook Conversation in English Among Thai Users" by Kongkerd (2015). Kongkerd in his study analyze the facebook users who use

code mixing and code switching in their conversation and the effect of using code mixing and code switching in the conversation.

Code Switching And Code Mixing In Internet Chatting : Between ‘Yes’, ‘Ya, And ‘Si’ A Case Study” By Claros. M.S.C & Isharyanti. N . (2009). In their study, they examined the occurrences of code switching and code mixing in a chatroom based environment. The chatroom is conversation of 12 non-native speakers of English from Spanish and Indonesian backgrounds. They analyzed to identify the frequency of code switching and code mixing for both cultures, topic that triggered code switching and code mixing in each culture, and topic common to both cultures and topic less likely to occur within both culture. They found that technology-related terms, along with introductory terms, triggered more instances of code switching and code mixing regardless of the linguistics background of the participants.

Although those study are about code switching and code mixing, they have different method to analyze their research . This is also facilitate the researcher to be able to learn more about the analysis of code switching and code mixing.

B. Sociolinguistic

Hudson (in Wardaugh, 1998, p.13) defines that sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of language in relation to language. Fishman (1972, p.4) sociolinguistic is the study the characteristic of their function and the

characteristic of their speaker as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community.

C. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) called bilingualism or multilingualism. (Wardaugh. 1986, p.101).

According to Myers-Scotton (2006, p.44), bilingualism is the use of two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation. To clarify the term bilingual or multilingual, (Spolsky1998: 45) defines a bilingual as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language”. This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. According to Bloomfield (Rahardi, 2001, p.13), bilingualism is a situation when a speaker can use two languages as well.

People begin bilingual when their fluent in one language and could produce complete meaningful utterance in the other language (Haugen in Romanie,1995,p.11). There are three reason why someone becomes bilingual, namely membership, education, and administration (Hoffman, 1991,p. 3).

The example of membership reason is the use of French by European aristocracy to signal the membership of the elite. The example of education and administration reason is the use of English by Indonesians, Scandinavians, Germans, and dutches in discussing their technologies,

academics, or business. In many countries and communities, bilingualism is a normal requirement for daily communication and not a sign of any particular reason (Hoffman, 1991, p.3).

Multilingualism is society has that some languages. We know that the growth of language, from monolingual, then bilingual, and finally become multilingual. This happens because of some factors. The modern development of technology communication, globalization, and the education development make the need of language society change. And the modern era indirectly has contributions to the change of language society.

Sridhar (1996, p.50) says, “Multilingualism involving balanced, native like command and of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon. Typically, multilingualism has varying command of different repertoires. The differences in competence in the various language might range from command of a few lexical items, formulaic expression such as greeting, and rudimentary conversational skill all the way to excellent command of the grammar and vocabulary and specialized register and style.

In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

D. Code Mixing

Myers-Scotton (1993) defines code switching as “the use of two or more languages in the same conversation.” Regarding code mixing, Muysken

(2000) states that code mixing which also called “an intra sentential code” refers to “all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. He also explains that, based on intrasentential, contextual, and situational conversation. Code mixing is expressively purposing language that combined to increase social status or to keep the speaker’s prestige in the society.

According to Kachuru in Suwito (1985, p. 89), code mixing is the use of two language or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance. Suwito (1985) states there are several forms of code mixing. They are, word, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and reduplications.

a. Words

Word is sound or combination of sound forming a unit of the grammar or vocabulary of a language. The insertion of words means the language unit that stands alone, it consist of free morphemes and bound. One common definition of a word is the following “a word is any unit of language that in writing appears between space or between a space and hyphen”. Words do not always constitute the smallest meaningful units in a language. The smaller parts of word called morphem. The following is an example of code mixing in words form.

Example: *Melihat kamu beli baju baru aku jadi **envy** tapi aku belum gajian.*

b. Phrases

A phrase is a group of words forming part of a sentence. The following sentence is the example English code mixing in the form of phrases: *Penelitian aku bukan kualitatif tapi **research and development**.*

c. Clauses

Clauses are part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but not express the complete idea. A clause is group of words that have an independent subject and predicate. Therefore, they can stand alone as a sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statement. Other clauses are dependent (subordinate) in which they cannot stand alone and therefore the meaning on the reminders of the sentences where they appear.

In other words, clauses are component of sentence, with its own subject and predicate, especially noun, adjective or adverb.

Example: *Aku mau berhenti pake, tapi,, I resisting myself from uninstalling twitter.*

d. Idioms

Idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. Idiom is phrase, sentence that must be learn as a whole unit because of the phrase, or sentence in idiom has different meaning in each part.

Example: di situasi seperti ini sebaiknya kita hindari cara bekerja **slow but sure**.

e. Hybrids

Hybrid is composed part of words, it is a combination of word pieces, between Indonesian and English word.

Examples: *mereka akan nge-**perform**-in sesuatu yang **spectacular**.*

f. Word Reduplications

Word reduplication is the repetition of words. Reduplication is morphological process by repeated the root or stem of word. Example: *kabar kita disini **fine-fine** aja kok.*

According to Muysken (2000, p.35), code mixing is divide into three main types- insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lecodexicalization (dialect). As explain bellow :

a. Insertion

Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language. Muysken (2000,p.60) state, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure. the difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g., noun versus noun phrase. Muysken also state that the structural characteristics of insertions, they are usually single and content word (such as noun and adjective) which is morphologically integrated.

Example of insertion (Indonesian / English)

*Tergantung **team**, terus juga tergantung **event**.*

(it depends on the team, and on event)

Furthermore, an example taken from Muysken (2000, p.5) in his example illustrates the grammatical relations preceding and following the switched item.

(1) Yo anduve in a state of shock por dos dias

(2) 'I walked in a state of shock for two days'.

(Pfaff 1979, p.296)

Note the observation of a dominant language playing a key role in insertion, which is indicated the syntactical relationship between the string preceding and following the switch. Thus, characteristics of insertion are single, selected content words.

b. Alternation

According to Muysken (2000, p.96), the process of alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation, but occurs in many other communities as well. Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B unlike in insertion. In addition, alternation is observed to display a non-nested A...B...A structure, which means that the elements proceeding and following the 'switched string' are not 'structurally' related. Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. language A is dominant and language B is unspecified.

Example : For your information, ini berhasil. (for your information, it is works)

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000,p.122) state that, congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and postcreole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related language with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation. Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language.

Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.

For example in Netherlands language: *gee mi en kiss* (*give me a kiss*)

E. Code Switching

They are several definition of code switching proposed by some linguistics. Myers-Scotton (2006, p.239) stated that code switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation. Code switching is the use of two or more language in one conversation where the speaker or at least understand the language into which switching occurs. Code switching is the change from one code to another code. When people at the first time use A codes (for example English) and then change the B codes (for example Indonesian), it can be said that phenomenon as code switching.

According to Romanie (1992, p. 110) Code switching can be defined as the use of more than one language variety, or style by a speaker within one utterance or discourse or between different interlocutors or situation

Code switching is one of a number of the linguistic manifestations of language contact and mixing, which variously include borrowing on the lexical and syntactic levels, language transfer, linguistic convergence, interference, language attrition, language death, pidginization (Poplack, 2004). Basically, there are two type of code switching they are situational code switching and metaphorical code switching..

a. Situational Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.103) situational code switching occurs when the language use changes according to the situation which conversation finds themselves: they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. There is no topic change. Here is the example:

Billy : I need short dress can you help me?

Seller : okay wait a while.

Billy : okay, thank you

Seller : siska tolong ambil dress yang dipajang itu dikasih liat bapak ini.

Siska : iya mas.

The situational code switching happen because of the participants, firstly, Holmes (200,p. 35) state that situational code switching may happen because the presence of a new person as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity. For example, Sarah and john were in

conversation and in the middle of the conversation and mere came. So, she switched from English to Maori:

Sarah : you're right. Kia ora mere. Heere mai. Kei te pehe koe?

[HI MERE. COME IN. HOW ARE YOU?]

Mere : kia ora e hoa. Kei te pai. Have you started yet

[HELLO MY FRIEND.I'M FINE]

Holmes (2001, p.35)

Based on the example above, Sarah switches from English to Maori language for mere's coming. This happens because she wants to show solidarity to mere in maori's greeting.

Secondly, Holmes (2001, p.36) said that situational code switching may also happen because of the status relations between people or the formality of the interaction among of them. the example of more formal relationships, which sometime involve status differences too such as doctor- patient or administrator-client, are often expressed in the variety or code: e.g. A medical patient use Bahasa Indonesia when he asks doctor about her disease. Friendly relationships involving minimal social distance, such as neighbor or friend, are generally express in an L code: e.g., when we use honorific in native language to speak with the older and simply native language with friends.

b. Metaphorical Code Switching

When the speakers shift from one language to another without signaling any change in the language use, we have metaphorical code

switching. Metaphorical code switching involves only one change in topic emphasis.

Wardhaugh (2006, p.103) argues metaphorical code switching occurs when the switching is affected by the topic and situation which both controlled it, when a change of topic requires a change of language or situation. affective dimension formal to informal, serious to humorous, official to personal are the situation where code probably switch. He also state metaphorical code switching is a code switching that is related to a particular topic or subject matter than social situation. Wardhaugh (1998) writes that "When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code-switching" also, that "the choice of code adds a distinct flavour to what is said about the topic. The choice encodes certain social values".

This would suggest that in situations of metaphorical code-switching the fact that someone is code-switching at all is often more important than what is being said. Holmes (2001) writes that in metaphorical code-switching "Each of the codes represents a set of social meanings, and the speaker draws on the associations of each".

What the speaker is doing when code-switching in this way is encoding information about themselves and their attitudes as if to say 'I belong to group x and believe y' simply by the code they choose to use.

F. Reason of Code Mixing and Code Switching

It is an important to know the reason why people switch their code. According to Hoffman (1991, p.116) in Cakrawati (2011) there are a number of reason for bilingual or multilingual person to switch or mix their language. Those are:

1. Talking About Particular Topic

We as bilingual often find it easier to switch from one code to another code. People usually like to use one language to discuss certain kind of topic. For example, when we are in conversation, we often speak Javanese to ask condition or to talk experience. However, it probably changed when we talk about homework. Then we changed it into Indonesian. Another example is Chinese student flatting together in English-speaking countries tend to use Cantonese with each other. The technical topic is firmly associated with particular code and the topic itself can trigger a switch to the appropriate code.

2. Quoting Somebody Else

In telling some news, may be people like to switch their code to quote a person. In quoting a person, we do not need have the words the same as the first speaker. The purpose of quoting someone usually wants to give the impression, which may or may not be accurate.

3. Express Solidarity: Being Emphatic About Something

As usual, when someone who is talking as a language that is not his native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, the

seeker either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. On the other hand, the speaker switch from his second language to his first language because feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

4. Interjection

Interjection is inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector word or expression, which are insert into sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker use them quite often, usually use more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can something mark an interjection. The following are example of the usage of interjection is sentence:

1. Indonesian English

Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! Shit!

2. Spanish English

Chicano professionals saying good bye, and after having been introduced by a third speaker, talking briefly:

A: Well, I'm glad to meet you

B: Andele pues (O.K well). And do come again. Mm?

5. Repetition Used For Clarification

We often do repetition. It means that we try to repeat a sentence, which already said in one language. On the other hand, repetition serves to

repeat a message from one code to another code literally or in somewhat modified form. It does not mean that we make comprehension better. It is used to emphasis and style of our language we used.

6. Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content For Interlocutor

When a bilingual or multilingual persons talk to another bilingual/multilingual. There will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means that to make the content of his speech run smoothly and understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified them.

7. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching and code mixing, also can be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of none communication of none community is different from the people who are out of the community. Saville-troike (1986, p.69) also gives some additional reason why bilingual and multilingual person do switching or mixing the code. These are:

8. To Soften Or Strengthen Request Or Command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching in Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as a direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and code switching also strengthen a command since the speaker

can feel more powerful than the listener can because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

9. Because of Real Lexical Need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their language is due to lack of equivalent lexicon in the language. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. In addition, vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term. If it put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy / vague, and sometimes it cannot be use. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

10. To Exclude Other People When A Comment Is Intend For Only A Limited Audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, that they might try to exclude those people by using the language which no everybody knows.

G. About Breakout Music Program

Breakout is one of music program in NET TV. This program is broadcasts five times a week. This show is broadcast every Monday to Friday at 3pm. This program delivers music review and show popular music on

billboard. One of the hosts in Breakout music program at NET TV is Boy William. He delivers his utterance to the viewers using two languages they are Indonesian and English.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was using Qualitative **Content Analysis** Design. Content analysis is a research tool focused on the actual content and internal feature of media. It is focused to determine the presence of certain words, concept, themes, phrases, characters, or sentence within texts or sets of texts and quantify this presence in an objective manner. Texts can be defined broadly as books, book chapters, essays, interviews, discussions, newspaper headlines and articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertising, theater, informal conversation, or really any occurrence of communicative language. Content analysis can be all sort of recorded communication: transcripts of interviews, discourses, protocols of observations, video tapes, documents (Busha and Harter, 1980). The types of analysis in the domain of linguistic is categorized as its unit of analysis. In the case, Code Switching and code mixing are included in the linguistic domain. It is phenomenon consisting of some types, which can be use as the units for classifying the data. The aim of this research is to describe and discuss the type of code mixing and code switching, and the reasons of code mixing and code switching based on Hoffman's theory which the utterance used by Boy William in Breakout Music program at NET TV.

B. Subject of Study

Bogdan (1998) says In qualitative research, it does not use population term but spradley names social situation consist of three elements, they are : place, activity, and actors. In this study, the subject of the study is the Utterances of Boy William from the video of Breakout music program in NET TV that aired on March and was taking the longest video in Breakout Youtube channel for observation.

C. Source of Data

A data source is a person, something or place that provides information for a piece of research. Arikunto (2006, p.129) state that source of the data are subject who give the data or information or where the data are gotten from. In this research, the data source was the utterances of Boy William in Breakout music program at NET TV, which has code mixing and code switching to collect the data needed.

D. Research Instrument

The researcher used some instrument in order gather some data. The instrument will be use in this research is human instrument. Therefore, the researcher is the primary instrument (Jane sick in Ary *et. al.*, 2002, p.246). Since understanding is the goal of this research, the human instrument, which is able to immediately responsive and adaptive, is the ideal means of collecting and analyzing data (Merriam, 2002, p.5)

The role of the researcher is as the main research instrument to collect and analyze the data. Based on Sugiyono (2010, p. 306) “ Qualitative researcher as the human instrument, has a function to state the research focus, select informant as a data source, compile the data, judge the quality of the data, analyze the data, interpreting the data, and make conclusion about her/his feelings”.

Apart from the researcher as the primary instrument, the video broadcasting as the document to analyze is the second instrument. The document used in this research is a primary source, for the researcher analyzed the video broadcast directly.

E. Data Collecting Technique

Data collection is systematic procedure to get the needed data (tanzeh, 2001, p.83). Method of data collecting is the way the researcher collecting the data in the research. This research use observation to collect the data. To support in gathering the data, the researcher also use documentary method. According to Arikunto (2006, p.231) documtation method is a method used to collect the data based on transcript, book, newspaper, magazine, epigraphy, meeting notes, and agenda. In this research the researcher use documentation method to collect the data about the form and the reasons of code switching and code mixing used in Breakout music program at NET TV. The data that has been gathered were put on the listing check based on the type of the data. This is the following example of the table which used in classified the data

1. Code Mixing

No	Utterances	Type of code mixing																	
		Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
		W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R

2. Code Switching

No	Utterances	The type of code switching	
		Situational code switching	Metaphorical code switching

3. Reason using code mixing and code switching

The researcher analyzed the reason of using code switching and code mixing used by Boy William using Hoffman's theory.

No	Reasons	Code mixing And code switching
1	Talking about a particular topic	
2	Quoting somebody else	
3	Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)	
4	Interjection	
5	Repetition	
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	

7	Expressing group identity	
8	To soften or strengthen request or command	
9	Because of lexical need	
10	To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience	

F. Data Collection Procedure

1. Watching and downloading the video of Breakout music program from YouTube.
2. Listening to the audio for Transcribing the data.
3. Taking a note to the utterances which contain the type and the form of code mixing and code switching.
4. Grouping the data that has identified, then classified based on the form, the types and the reasons of code switching and code mixing

G. Data Analyze Procedure

In terms of qualitative data analysis, Bogdan in Sugiyono (2010, p.334) said, "Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others". After the data have been collected the next step is data analysis. The data that have been gathered the data is analyzed by using the following steps:

Number of Data						Episode : Host :											
Playback time :																	
		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching						Methaporical code switching											

H. Data endorsement

The most important aspect to find and make verification of the research findings is the validity of the data. The data that will collect in this study is suitable in reality. In order to keep the data are true and responsible, there are four techniques to determine the validity of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability (Sugiono: 366). According to that, techniques will use to test the validity as follow:

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings of the study. Credibility or truth-value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research accurate as possible (Ary. D, 2010: 498)

Based on the statement above, this study used triangulation theories. The researcher use more than one theoretical scheme to interpret the phenomenon about the code switching and code mixing as it occurred in the communication. Therefore, this study used the type of code mixing based on Muysken classification to analyze the types of code mixing, and used Muriel Saville-Troike theory to classify the type of code switching. In this study also used Suwito's classification about six form of code mixing to facilitate the analysis the type of code mixing. To describe the

reason why bilingual and multilingual person used code mixing and code switching, in this study used charlotte Hoffman theory to analyze.

2. Transferability

Transferability is the degree to which the findings of qualitative study can be applied or generalized to the other context or to other groups (Ary, et. al. 2010, P.501)

Based on the statement above, this study is demanded to report the conclusion about code switching and code mixing used by boy william on breakout music program clearly, systematically, and acceptably. To the result of this study, it could be transferred to the similiar classes which learn about code mixing and code switching.

3. Dependability

Dependability is the consistency or stability of the results, the extent to which the same general result would occur with different set of people or in the different settings and times. (Ary.et.al, 2010, p.640)

From the statement above, this study gave the true report about the analysis of the type code switching and code mixing and the reason of code mixing and code switching used by boy William on breakout music program.

4. Conformability

Conformability is a term used in qualitative research. Equivalent to validity in qualitative research. Related to the degree to which findings in a

study can be corroborated by the other investigating the same situation.
(Ary et.al, 2010, P.638)

Based on the statement above, this study followed the procedure of the study scientifically which have been applied and confirmed by the previous studies in order to reach the conformability of the research findings.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the research findings and the discussion of the research based on the data gathered during the observation. The writer observed and analyzed the utterances of Boy William in Breakout Music Program at NET TV .

A. Data Presentation

This section is to show the data findings by the method and procedure which describe in chapter III. The researcher did the observation and got the complete data from all the research instrument. The data were taken from the utterance of code mixing and code switching used by william during Breakout Music Show from two episodes on march. The episode were choosen from the most viewed and the longest video of breakout in youtube channel.

The data presented in two different form, First, the data showed in listing form, the data separated based on the type classification of the utterances that used by Boy william in Breakout Music Program at Net TV.

Second, the data showed in checklist table form. The data classified based on the type of the utterance pronounced. The data which has been analyze and classified then give a check mark on the table which appropriate with the classification of Muysken and suwito in code mixing and code switching.

Host : Boy William
Episode : First Episode
Title : All About KPOP!
Video duration : 10 minutes 30 second

1. Code Mixing

a. Insertion

After transcribing the video of Breakout music program at NET TV , the data then classified by looking through the related theory of the types code mixing and code switching. The data below are the data that matching with the theory of insertion code mixing identified by the characteristic of insertion code mixing, the characteristic are :one sentences is inserting material lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language or something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure. Those characteristic of code mixing can be found in the sentences from the data found below with some different form of code mixing.

Data 1 Berhubungan kita ngomongin KPOP di episode kali ini, Kpop number one right now bukan right now aja sih all of time. (00:46)

Data 2 Tapi kita reminisce dulu nih ya kita flashback sama lagu-lagu SNSD.(1:37)

Data 3 Tapi anyway dari semua lagu yang new release ini yang manasih kalian paling suka and ternyata

supraisingly gua fikir Twice tapi it's BTS yang dipilih.(05: 30)

Data 4 Dia sih katanya princessnya Blackpink dia pernah di videoclipnya Gdragon. (09: 04)

Data 5 Dia ini salah satu member yang di terima training di YG ketika audisi. (9:38)

b. Alternation

From the data found, one sentence can be classified as alternation code mixing as muysken proposed that alternation code mixing occurs when structure of two language are alternated indistinctly both at the grammatical and lexical level. The following sentence below are the sentences which matching with the characteristic of alternation code mixing with some different form of code mixing.

Data 6 Okay, top two on our list. Yang satu ini sebenarnya bukan SNSD, Subgrupnya, ini dia lagunya twinkle.(03: 01)

Data 7 Oke number one kalo versi breakout. Kalo menurut kita nih ya this is the best SNSD song. Check it out. (03:36)

Data 8 Dia ini jago Bahasa korea jago Bahasa cina tapi ga bisa bahasa Inggris. Hmmm just so so lah just a little bit. (08: 46)

Data 9 Next step jenny. Dulu awal-awal gua ga suka sama jenny but now I'm turn in to like her man. Kenapa karna dia she came from where i came from. (08: 52)

Data 10 Last but not least ada Lisa. (9: 33)

Data 11 Itu dia for all you guys a little update. (10: 02)

2. Code Switching

Methaporical Code Switching

Methaporical code switching also found in the data gather. Code switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation. One of the type of code switching is methaporical code switching, methaporical code switching is identified when the speakers shift from one language to another without signaling any change in the language use. Metaphorical code switching involves only one change in topic emphasis. The example of methaporical code switching are below:

Data 12 Berikutnya ada juga lagu yang gua suka banget dari SNSD the nice one is called “I got a boy”. (2:31)

Data 13 We start with jisoo this girls over here. Jisoo ini gua pikir yang paling cantik tapi lama-lama Nah I don't really like her style maksudnya buka tipe boy. (08:33)

Host : Boy William

Episode : Second Episode

Title : The most requested KPOP songs by Followers.

(Lagu-lagu Kpop yang sering di request sama followers)

Video duration : 17 minutes 13 second

1. Code Mixing

a. Insertion

In the second episode, the most used type of code mixing is instertion code mixing with several form of code mixing (word, phrase, clause, idiom,hybrid, word reduplication . From the data found the sentence are inserting material lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language. Those characteristic of code mixing can be found in the sentences below :

- Data 14 ini bukti sekali lagi bahwa kita denger requestan dari kalian. (0:46)
- Data 15 Sempat kemren kita lempar ke twitter polling boyband apa dari kora yang kalian suka.(1:17)
- Data 16 Kalo tadi boy band sekarang giliran girl band. (02:51)
- Data 17 Ya emang fanbase mereka itu emang gila.(03: 20)
- Data 18 Gee itu viral banget. Dan setelah gee ternyata lagu yang kedua paling viral punya dia adalah lion heart. (04: 04)
- Data 19 Abis ini jangan kemana-mana kita mau ngebahas soundtrack soundtrack favoritnya kalian semua. (04 :22)
- Data 20 Oh my god itu salah satu soundtrack korea yang paling booming dan serial korea yang paling booming. (07:39)

- Data 21 Anyways, kita juga sempat merangkul lima soundtrack korea buat kalian yang suka melow melow. (07: 59)
- Data 22 Welcome back to breakout. Annyeonghaseo back again. (13:16)
- Data 23 Alright, gini gini tadi kita udah band, boyband, girlband sekarang kita soloistnya. (13:21)
- Data 24 IU! Boy juga ngevote buat IU. (13:58)
- Data 25 Lagu pertamanya yang U and I oh my god itu lucu mukanya lucu dia kan suka ini.. cover cover ini kalo di youtube kalian bisa liat yang lagunya Tamia-officialy missing you. (14:05)

b. Alternation

Alternation code mixing occurs when structure of two language are alternated indistinctly both at the grammatical and lexical level. The following sentence below are the sentences which matching with the characteristic of alternation code mixing with some different form of code mixing.

- Data 26 The result is right here, yang paling tinggi adalah superjunior. (1:36)
- Data 27 And guys just quick info namanya IU. Ai yu bukan iyu it's IU. (14:43)
- Data 28 Hey guys kalian ingat ga sih soundtrack itu? Do you guys remember that song? (07:34)

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can lexically filled with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure. From the data there is one sentence with congruent lexicalization type, below :

Data 29 Di sosial media kita banyak yang minta “spesial kpop dong”.(0:50)

2. Code Switching

Methaporical Code Switching

Methaporical code switching is when the speakers shift from one language to another without signaling any change in the language use, we have metaphorical code switching. Metaphorical code switching involves only one change in topic emphasis. Methaporical code switching found in the second episode was the most used in the conversation by Boy william. Those sentence are below:

Data 30 Girls generation dengan 52 persen. Wow that's a lot.(03: 13)

Data 31 Oh my god dia kan. Guys guys just flying info ini salah satu perempuan favoritnya boy she is so beautiful. (11:48)

- Data 32 Ini ada juga yang di request kalian let's see the higher bet is suzy. (12 : 57)
- Data 33 Boy suka IU. I love IU. (14:00)
- Data 34 Alright guys now untuk male singer we did something different. Kita sempat lempar keluar sana sama teman-teman yang suka nonton breakout. (15:14)
- Data 35 Guys he is pretty gengster gue suka. (16: 11)
- Data 36 Kalo aku di korea I'll be twenty six next year.(16:49)
- Data 37 Guys anyways we'll gonna say good bye kita akan tinggalin kalian with Gdragon okay. I'm Boy William. (17:10)
- Data 38 Dan request terus kekita apa yang kalian mau boy janji semua kita dengerin we'll be your best friend.(17:18)
- Data 39 Kayak episode ini kalo ga kalian yang minta ga akan ada. It's because of you. (17:22)
- Data 40 Kalian mau ngebahas siapa artis favorit kalian mau tema apa. We will make it for you I promise bye. (17:28)

B. Research Findings

After look into the data presentation with the vary aspect of analysis . Those aspect are: First, three main types of Code mixing (insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization) with six defferent form of code mixing: word,phrase, clause, idiom, hybrid, and word reduplication . The second is two main types Code switching (situational and methaporical code switching). From the classified and analysis above , The researcher found the results. Evidently, code mixing and code switching which analyzed from Breakout Music program at NET TV were found some classified. Those classified explain below:

The first episode result from the table of the data present were found 5 insertion and 6 alternation code mixing

1. Code Mixing

According to Kachuru in Suwito (1985, p. 89), code mixing is the use of two language or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance. Muysken (2000, p.35), divide code mixing into three main types- they are: insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause), and congruent lecodexicalization (dialect). Suwito (1985) states there are several forms of code mixing. They are, word, phrases, clauses, idioms, hybrids, and reduplications. Types of code mixing explain below:

a. Insertion

Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other languages. Muysken (2000,p.60) state, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure.

Example : Itu salah satu soundtrack korea yang paling booming dan serial korea yang paling booming.

b. Alternation

Poplack assumed that Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. language A is dominan and language B is unspecified.

Example : Guys guys just flying info ini salah satu perempuan favoritnya boy she is so beautiful.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000,p.122) state that, congruent lexicalization may be particularly associated with second generation migrant groups, dialect/standard and postcreole continua, and bilingual speakers of closely related language with roughly equal prestige and no tradition of overt language separation.

Form of code mixing according to Suwito (Word, phrase, clause, idiom, hybrid, word reduplication) explain below :

a. Word

The insertion of words means the language unit that stands alone, it consist of free morphemes and bound.

Example : Tapi kita reminisce dulu nih ya kita flashback sama lagu-lagu SNSD

b. Phrase

A phrase is a group of words forming part of a sentence.

Example : Lagu pertamanya yang U and I oh my god itu lucu mukanya lucu

c. Clause

Clauses are part of sentence that consists of subject and finite/predicate but not expresse the complete idea. A clause is group of words that have an independent subject and predicate. Therefore, they can stand alone as a sentence or may appear within sentence as grammatically complete statement.

Example : And just quick info namanya IU. Ai yu bukan iyu it's IU.

d. Idiom

Idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. Idiom is phrase, sentence that must be learn as a whole unit because of the phrase, or sentence in idiom has different meaning in each part.

From the utterance that researcher analyze, this form of code mixing is cannot be found. Boy william was not use any idiom in his utterance in this episode.

e. Hybrid

Hybrid is composed part of words, it is a combination of word pieces, between Indonesian and English word.

Example : IU! Boy juga nge-vote buat IU

f. Word Reduplication

wordreduplication is the repetition of words. Reduplication is morphological process by repeated the root or stem of word.

Example : dia kan suka ini cover cover ini kalo di youtube kalian bisa liat dia coverin yang lagunya tamia officialy missing you.

2. Code Switching

Myers-Scotton (2006, p.239) stated that code switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation. Code switching is the use of two or more language in one conversation where the speaker or at least understand the language into which switching occurs. Basically, there are two type of code switching they are situational code switching and metaphorical code switching.

a. Situational Code Switching

According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.103) situational code switching occurs when the language use changes according to the situation which conversation finds themselves: they speak one

language in one situation and in a different one. There is no topic change. From the dialog in Breakout music program the situational code switching also cannot be found by the researcher because the situation on the show is stabil, there is no other participant in the show, only Boy william and the cohost which they are talk alternately to deliver the information.

a. Methaporical Code Switching

Wardhaugh (2006, p.103) argues metaphorical code switching occurs when the switching is affected by the topic and situation which both controlled the urtterance, when a change of topic requires a change of language or situation. He also state metaphorical code switching is a code switching that is related to a particular topic or subject matter than social situation.

Example : Kalian mau ngebahas siapa artis favorit kalian mau tema apa. We will make it for you I promise

3. Reasons of Code Mixing And Code Switching

From the data that were gathered then analyze and classified by the researcher found that there are 40 data in total. From the 40 data, the researcher found 8 reason why Boy william used Code mixing and code switching from Hoffman's theory, he divide 10 reason of code mixing and code switching . The result showed below:

No	Reasons	Code mixing and code switching
1	Talking about a particular topic	✓
2	Quoting somebody else	✓
3	Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)	✓
4	Interjection	✓
5	Repetition	✓
6	Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor	✓
7	Expressing group identity	✓
8	To soften or strengthen request or command	
9	Because of lexical need	✓
10	To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience	

C. Discussion

The data above are some utterances from Boy William one of the hosts of breakout music program which have been chosen by the writer as the sample of utterances containing code switching and code mixing. There are 40 data in total that has been analyzed by the researcher. The further description of the data is under the table.

1. Code Mixing and Code Switching

Data 1						Episode 1											
Playback time : 0:46						Host : Boy William											
Berhubungan kita ngomongin <u>Kpop</u> di <u>episode</u> kali ini, <u>Kpop number one right now</u> bukan right now aja sih <u>all of time</u> .																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
	✓																
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

Bhatia and Ritchi said that code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentence). The utterance above is counted as code mixing, because Boy mixes a within a sentence with some element of language there are a word

“Episode”, and phrase “KPOP number one right now” “all of time” , in one sentence long of Indonesian . this type of code mixing is insertion code mixing in phrase form.

Data 2						Episode 1											
Playback time : 1:37						Host : Boy William											
Tapi kita <u>reminisce</u> dulu nih ya kita <u>flashback</u> sama lagu-lagu SNSD.																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓																	
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

This utterance considered as insertion code mixing because one language determines the overall structure into which constituents from the other language are inserted. From the utterance above an English word is inserted into a structure defined by Indonesian. The insertion of word means the language unit stand alone, it consist of free morphem and bound.

Data 3						Episode 1 Host : Boy William											
Playback time : 2:31																	
Berikutnya ada juga lagu yang gua suka banget dari SNSD <u>the nice one</u> is called <u>I got a boy</u>																	
		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							
										✓							

Analysis :

On the video the hosts are talked about Top five of SNSD songs. I got the boy is one of SNSD songs. Because of the topic changed into something that affective to the host. Also it has two varieties of language varieties within one utterance. The language was switch from indonesia to English without signaling any change in the laguage used by saying "the nice one is called I got a Boy. This is called methaporical code switching.

Data 4	Episode 1 Host : Boy William		
Playback time : 03:01			
<u>Okay! top two on our list.</u> Yang satu ini sebenarnya bukan SNSD, <u>subgrubnya</u> , ini dia lagunya Twinkle			
✓	Code mixing		
Insertion		Alternation	Congruent lexicalization

Analysis :

This utterance classified as code switching because two varieties of language take place between sentence. Boy william is deliver information about fun fact of Blackpink (a girlgroup name) as the topic. He start with the first member, jisoo. He express his personal opinion by said *Jisoo ini gua pikir yang paling cantik. Tapi lama-lama nah I don't really like her style maksudnya bukan tipe boy*. This kind of code switching is methaphorical code switching.

Data 8						Episode 1 Host : Boy William											
Playback time : 08:46																	
Dia ini jago bahasa korea jago bahasa cina tapi ga bisa bahasa inggris. Hmmm <i>just so so lah just a little bit</i> .																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
							✓										
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaphorical code switching						

Analysis :

The utterance happen when Boy william deliver information about jisoo. By looking the sentence above , this is classified as code mixing because Boy william mixes an English phrase among Indonesian in a

sentence. At the beginning Boy William gives information about jisoo in Indonesian by saying "Dia ini jago Bahasa korea jago Bahasa cina tapi ga bisa Bahasa inggris." Then he mix it for intention clarifying the topic by saying "*just so so lah just a little bit.*" This is alternation code mixing because Boy william end the sentence in english not in Indonesian in the same situation where he speak about jisoo.

Data 9						Episode 1											
Playback time :						Host : Boy William											
<u>Next step jenny. Dulu awal-awal gua ga suka sama jenny but now I'm</u>																	
<u>turn in to like her, man. Kenapa karna dia she came from where i came</u>																	
<u>from.</u>																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
								✓									
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

The utterance occurred when Boy William talk about Jenny, the member of Blackpink. He mixed his utterance from English to Indonesian and English again. From the pattern we can see that according to Muysken alternation code mixing is observed to display a non-nested A...B...A

structure, which means that the elements preceding and following the switched string are not structurally related. From the utterance above English is dominant language and Indonesian is unspecified. Both languages occur alternately, each with their own language specific syntax and morphology, with neither language providing an overall structural frame for the utterances. This is called Alternation code mixing.

Data10						Episode 1											
Playback time : 9:04						Host : Boy William											
Dia sih katanya <u>princessnya</u> Blackpink dia pernah di <u>videoclipnya</u> Gdragon.																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
				✓													
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

This utterance occurs when Boy William delivers information of fun fact about Jenny, the member of Blackpink. From the utterance above is considered as code mixing because it involves one single lexical item during the same stretch of sentence. The words “princessnya” and “videoclipnya” are a combination of word pieces between English word

Dia ini salah satu member yang di terima <u>training</u> di YG ketika audisi.																	
<i>YG = YG entertainment is a company of artist agency in korea.</i>																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓																	
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

This utterance occur when Boy talk the fun fact about lisa. From the utterance above there is a english word ‘Training’ wich is mean ‘latihan’ mixes with Indonsian during the same stretch of conversation. It can be considered as code mixing. Boy William mixes the English word because in korea all of artis must be trained before their debut. It can take years for one single person to be trained. the word ‘training’ is common used in entertaining word in korea. If anyone who address as “a trainee” it means that he is a pre-debut artis. So the Kpop fans will be understand that sentence easily.

Data 13	Episode 1 Host : Boy William
Playback time : 10:02	

Itu dia <u>for all you guys a little update</u>																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
							✓										
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

In the video Boy William done talking about the fun fact of Blackpink he end up his sentences with a combination of Indonesian and english phrase by saying “*Itu dia for all you guys a little update*” . from these sentence we can see that it is classified as Alternation code mixing. Poplack assumed alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. Hence, from these sentence both languages are remain separate whether Indonesian or English it’s has own language specific syntax and morphology.

Data 1	Episode 2
Playback time : 0:46	Host : Boy william
ini bukti sekali lagi bahwa kita denger <u>requestan</u> dari kalian.	
✓	Code mixing

The utterance above occur when Boy william talk to the viewer that this episode was the viewer request. In these utterance the phrase “*sosial media*” is an english syntax in Indonesian it must be “media sosial” or in English it is “Social media”. Hence the word order that Boy william use is an english syntax but in indonesian language. This sentence is in the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which can be filled lexically with element from either languages. The sentence abouve if it in full english is “*In our social media are much people who asked ‘special KPOP ,please’*”. This type of code mixing is classified as congruent lexicalization code mixing.

Data 3						Episode 2											
Playback time 01:19						Host : Boy William											
Sempat kemren kita lempar ke <u>twitter polling</u> . <u>boyband</u> apa dari korea yang kalian suka.																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓	✓																
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

According to muysken Alternation code mixing is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bililingual utterance. In the video Boy william shows the result of the polling for the viewer. He mixes the language by saying “*the result is right here*”. From the utterances above it is classified as alternation code mixing. Hence, from these sentence both languages are remain separate whether Indonesian or English it's has own language specific syntax and morphology.

Data 5						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 02:51																	
Kalo tadi <u>boy band</u> sekarang giliran <u>girl band</u>																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
	✓																
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						

Analysis:

This utterance occur when Boy william want to show KPOP song by girlband which the most requested by follower. He use the term of the

bands with English for easier to pronounce this situation leads him to mix the code . kachuru state code mixing is the use of two languages or more by inserting one language element into another language element in one utterance. By saying “*Kalo tadi boy band sekarang giliran girl band*” It is considered as insertion code mixing in phrase form.

Data 6						Epsode 2											
Playback time : 03:13						Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Girls generation dengan 52 persen. <u>Wow that's a lot.</u>																	
		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							
										✓							

Analysis :

This utterance happen when Boy william knows that there are 52 persen of vote for SNSD alone from twitter polling for the most popular korean girlband in Indonesia. Girls generation is the first korean girlband that known by Indonesian also they have many prestation in vocal and dance performance. So this is the reason why Girls Generation more

popular than other girlband in Indonesia. Boy willia Utterance is code switching because it has two varieties of language accross sentence boundaries within the same speech event. This is also called as methaporical code switching

Data 7						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 03:20																	
Ya emang <u>fanbase</u> mereka itu emang gila.																	
<i>Fanbase = The fans of a particular well-known person, group, team. Considered as a distinct social grouping.</i>																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓																	
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

Bhatia and Ritchi said that code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphems, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentence). There are some word from different language mixed in a single utterance so this is considered as code mixing. The word “*Fanbase*”

inserted into Indonesian language sentence. Hence, this is considered word form of insertion code mixing.

Data 8						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 04:04																	
Gee itu <u>viral</u> banget. Dan setelah gee ternyata lagu yang kedua paling <u>viral</u> punya dia adalah <u>lionheart</u> .																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓																	
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						

Analysis :

This utterance occur when Boy william talk about the most popular SNSD song. He refer the word popular as viral. This is a methapore for the word popular and this is very popular in the internet and mass media. This popular word leads Boy william mixes his sentence. Bhatia and Ritchi said that code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphems, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentence). From the utterance abouve boy william combines English word in Indonesian sentence. It is classified as insertion code mixing

This utterance is classified as code mixing because there is a combination of elements from two languages in a single utterance. In these utterance boy william pronounce the word soundtrack twice as “soundtrack soundtrack” it means some soundtrack, Indonesian tend to say something that more than one is twice. That is why boy william say it twice to convey the viewers that they will delivered some soundtrack after the break. This type of code mixing is reduplication code mixing.

Data 10	Episode 2
Playback time : 07:34	Host : Boy Wiliiam

Hey guys kalian ingat ga sih soundtrack itu? <u>Do you guys remember that song?</u>																	
Code mixing																	
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓	Code Switching																
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						
											✓						

Analysis:

In the video Boy william sang a song which a soundtrack from a popular korean drama in the past. This song and the drama was also popular in Indonesia. After done singing he asked to the viewer that they remember the song and ask it twice in different language. This utterance classified as code switching because two varieties of language take place between sentence. Boy william repeat his sentence, which has already been said in one language. He repeat a message from Indonesian to English in modified form. It is used to emphasize the topic. First Boy William ask the viewer about the song that he sang on the video in Indonesian then he switch it into English. This situation can be classified as a methaporical code switching because it happen in a single utterance.

✓	Code mixing																
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓					✓												
	Code Switching																
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

Sam as data 10 This utterances is also a code mixing because there is a combination of elements from two languages in a single utterance and it is classified as insertion code mixing. In this utterance also containt a reduplication code mixing because Boy william pronounce the word “melow” twice as “melow melow” in the sentence, by saying “*soundtrack korea buat kalian yang suka melow melow*” it means that songs that will be deliver in the show are korean slow and soft songs.

Data 13						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 11:18																	
Oh my god dia kan. Guys guys just flying info ini salah satu perempuan favoritnya boy she is so beautiful.																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R

					✓		✓	✓									
	Code Switching																
Situational code switching										Methaporical code switching							

Analysis :

This utterance occur when the co host Shila talk about the singer of drama soundtrack is a member of agirlband, she say a name ‘Suzy of miss A’. Then boy familiar with the face and excitedly said “*Oh my god dia kan. Guys guys just flying info ini salah satu perempuan favoritnya boy she is so beautiful*”. These utterance is code mixing because there is a combination of elements from two languages in a single utterance. Both languages are occur alternately, each with their own structure. wheter indonesian or English, has its own language specfic syntax and morphology. Also Boy William pronounce the english word “guys” twice, then it considered as reduplication word.

Data 14						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 12:57																	
Ini ada juga yang di request kalian . <u>let's see the higher bet</u> is suzy.																	
		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R

Analysis :

This utterance occur when Boy william show who is the most popular female solo artis in Indonesian by twitter polling. From the utterance above boy william said “*boy juga nge-fote IU*” means boy also give a vote for IU. These utterance above is a hybrid code mixing. Hybrid is composd part of word it is a combination of word pieces, between Indonesian and english word. From the utterance above is a mixing between English word and Indonesian affixe “nge”. In Indonesian proper structure there is no affix –nge, -nge is used in a slang spoken language.

Data 18						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 14:00																	
Boy suka IU. I love IU.																	
		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						
											✓						

Analysis :

Boy William switches from Indonesian to English across the sentence boundaries and two varieties of language take place between the sentences so it is a code switching. This is can be classified as methaporical code switching because it happen in a single utterances. First Boy pronounce it in Indonesian then switch it to the English he repeat his message in modified form to streghthen the topic.

Data 19						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 14:05																	
Lagu pertamanya yang U and I <u>oh my god</u> itu lucu mukanya lucu dia kan suka ini.. <u>cover cover</u> ini kalo di youtube kalian bisa liat dia <u>coverin</u> yang lagunya tamiya-officialy missing you																	
✓		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
	✓			✓	✓												
		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						

Analysis :

This utterance is code mixing because there are some word from different language mixed in a single utterance. Code mixing refers to the mixing of various linguistic units (morphems, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentence). From these utterance Boy wiliam also used

Reduplication code mixing, the word “cover” is pronounced twice as “cover cover” by Boy William. It refers to that IU has done covering so many times. Indonesian often repeats the word to emphasize the number of things that someone has done those things in so many times. Also Boy inserts Indonesian affix “in” in the word “cover-in”. This is a hybrid code mixing

<u>Alright guys now untuk male singer we did something different. Kita sempet keluar sana sam temen-temen yang suka nonton breakout.</u>																	
Code mixing																	
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓	Code Switching																
Situational code switching									Methaporical code switching								
									✓								

Analysis :

This utterance occur when Boy william talk about the most popular male solo artis in Indonesia. The voting was different from before they ask directly to the fans on the street. These utterance is classified as code switching because the two varieties of language take place between sentence and two languages remain separate in the billingual utterance. First Boy william deliver his message in English that they will talk about male solo artist then, he switch the language to talk the way they vote. This is can be classified as methaporical code switching because there is no topic change.

Data 22	Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam
Playback time :	
Guys he is pretty gengster. gue suka	

Situational code switching	Methaporical code switching
✓	

Analysis :

This utterance considered as code switching because switching occurs where the language use is more than one language in one conversation. This utterance happen when Boy willliam about to closing the show then he said that the last video that will played is Gdragon's music video. Then Boy william close the show with taking leave greeting. This is situational code mixing because the situation is changed.

Data 25						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 17:18																	
Dan request terus kekita apa yang kalian mau boy janji semua kita dengerin. <u>we'll be your best friend.</u>																	
		Code mixing															
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						
											✓						

Analysis :

This utterance is code switching because Boy William switches from Indonesian to English across the sentence boundaries. The two language varieties are taken place between the sentence. This is classified as metaphorical code switching because there is no topic change in the sentence, Boy William said “*we’ll be your best friend*” it means he will listen to the all viewer request as well as best friend.

Data 26						Episode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 17:22																	
Kayak episode ini kalo ga kalian yang minta ga akan ada. <u>It's because of you.</u>																	
Code mixing																	
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						
✓																	

Analysis :

These utterance is classified as metaphorical code switching because Boy William speak in two language and is able keep them apart. The use of two language are across the sentence boundaries, the language varieties take place between sentences. The topic is not changed these

utterance change from Indonesiaan into English. Where the english phrase ore like apprciation to the fans is more deep. This type is situational code switching. Boy william switch his language because he want thanks to the viewer for all the effort and keep watching Breakout show.

Data 27						Epsode 2 Host : Boy Wiliiam											
Playback time : 17:28																	
Kalian mau ngebahas siapa artis favorit kalian, mau tema apa. <u>We will make it for you I promise bye.</u>																	
Code mixing																	
Insertion						Alternation						Congruent lexicalization					
W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R	W	P	C	I	H	R
✓		Code Switching															
Situational code switching											Methaporical code switching						
											✓						

Analysis :

Thes utterance is classified as code switching because a laguage change occuring across the sentence boundaries. This utterance also happened in a single situation where Boy William talk a topic about anything that viewer request, Boy william will granted anything which related to the music. This type of code switching is Situational code

switching. Because the utterance in Indonesian is more like official then English sentence is more like personal feeling by Boy william toward the viewer.

2. Reason Of Code Switching And Code Mixing

From the data were gathered the researcher found the reasons why Boy william used code mixing and code mixing. There are 8 reason out of 10 why Boy william used code mixing and code switching in his utterance. The explanation are below :

1. Talking About A Particular Topic

When bilingual often find it easier to switch from one code into another code. People usually like to use one language to discuss certain kind of topic. For example “Next step jenny. Dulu awal-awal gua ga suka sama jenny but now I’m turn in to like her man. Kenapa karna dia she came from where i came from”. In this utterance we can see that Boy william switch his language continuously. Because in this topic Boy william talk about the person who is has a same hometwon with him then he switch and mix his language automatically.

2. Quoting Somebody Else

In telling some news, may be people like to switch their code to quote a person. In quoting a person, we do not need have the words the same as the first speaker. The purpose of quoting someone usually wants to give the impression, which may or may not be accurate.

Example : Di sosial media kita banyak yang minta “spesial kpop dong” . In this sentence Boy william quoting the viewers who asking the episode special about KPOP.

3. Express Solidarity : Being Emphatic About Something

The speaker switch from his second language to his first language because feels more convenient to be emphatic in his second language rather than in his first language.

Example : Kalian mau nge bahas siapa artis favorit kalian mau tema apa. We will make it for you I promise.

In this sentence Boy william switch his language into English because English is his first language it can see that he is born in Newzealand so he more convenient to talk emotional things in English.

4. Interjection

Interjection is inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector. Interjection is word or expression, which are insert into sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Darn!, hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker use them quite often, usually use more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can something mark an interjection. The following are example of the usage of interjection is sentence: Hey guys! kalian ingat ga sih soundtrack itu?

5. Repetition

We often do repetition. It means that we try to repeat a sentence, which already said in one language. On the other hand, repetition serves to repeat a message from one code to another code literally or in somewhat modified form. It does not mean that we make comprehension better. It is used to emphasis and style of our language we used. Example : Boy suka IU. I love IU

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual or multilingual persons talk to another bilingual/multilingual. There will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means that to make the content of his speech run smoothly and understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified them.

Example : Hey guys kalian ingat ga sih soundtrack itu? Do you guys remember that song?

7. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching and code mixing, also can be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings is obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of none communication of none community is different from the people who are out of the community. Example : Welcome to breakout. Annyeonghaseo back again. This sentence is mixing with Korean word. Because the episode

is Special KPOP there is korean language inserting into sentence to identity Korean POP fans.

8. Because Of Lexical Need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their language is due to lack of equivalent lexicon in the language. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. In addition, vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use the English term. Example : Alright tadi kita udah band, boyband, girlband sekarang kita soloistnya.

From the data found there are some types of code mixing and code switching and also the reasons of code switching that Boy William not used in his utterances. Th Situational code switching type has (0) zero data. Holmes state that situational code switching may happen because the presence of a new person. In the video the conversation is only between the host and cohost which most of the conversation is monologue. That is mean that the conversation in the video is lack of participant and the situation in the conversation is stable and monoton, hence the situational code switching is hard to occure, because of the lack of the participant, anothers types of code switching and some reasons of code mixing and code switching is also cannot be found in the conversation.

CHAPTER V

RESEARCH CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion from this study and suggestion for everyone who is directly connected with code mixing and code switching.

A. Conclusion

This study observed the utterance which contain code switching and code mixing from Boy William in Breakout Music Program at NET TV. Therefore, there are two objectives of this study. First this study aimed to find the type of code switching and code mixing that Boy William used in his utterances at Breakout NET TV. Second, this study is aimed find the reason why boy William used code switching and code mixing in his utterances. Based on the analysis of Boy William Utterances in Breakout NET TV that was explain in the previous chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions of the study as follows:

1. The result of analysis shows the code mixing that Boy William frequently used in his utterances from Breakout music program at NET TV is code mixing. There are 26 data were code mixing and 14 data were code switching. From 26 data of code mixing, he used insertion code mixing the most in his utterances. There are 16 data were insertion code mixing. Another type is alternation code mixing there are 9 data and congruent lexicalization 1 data. Those types are including the different form of code mixing classified by Suwito.

The second most frequent type Boy William used is metaphorical code switching. From the result, there are 14 data of metaphorical code switching, and situational code switching is zero data. Situational code switching cannot be found in Boy William utterance.

From the six forms of code mixing which are classified by Suwito (word, phrase, clause, idiom, hybrid, reduplication), Boy William in these two episodes has an 'Idiom' form in his utterances which cannot be found.

2. The reasons why Boy William used code mixing and code switching in his utterances, from the result of 40 data showed that there are 8 reasons out of 10 that he used in his utterances. The reasons that Boy William used are: Talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, Interjection, Repetition, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Expressing group identity, Because of lexical need. Those reasons were chosen because from the analysis of the sentence spoken by Boy William and appropriate with Hoffman classification of the reasons of code mixing and code switching.

B. Suggestions

From the result of the research, there are still many possibilities for further research regarding to code switching and code mixing topic in the future. Since this research only analyzed the type used and the reasons according to the relevant theories. Therefore, the researcher

suggest for those who interested in this topic to analyze the impact of using code switching and code mixing toward their attitude and perception about the mixing and switching the code.

There are many possibilities to take the sample of Indonesian – English code switching and code mixing resaerch not only from music show but also from another media such as radio, magazine, advertisment, reality shows, social media, even the classroom and many more. Thus there will be some variations in code switching and code mixing research in the future.

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